

essary to analyze issues and to recommend action. The Council members welcome suggestions and advice on topics or solutions.

—Kate Stevenson

PRESERVATION RESOURCES

Publications

Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, by the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Landscape Institute of the UK; ISBN: 0-419-20380-X. For information, contact Chapman and Hall, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003; 1-800-842-3636.

Preservation On-Line News

Launched by CEHP (Conservation, Environment & Historic Preservation), *Preservation On-Line News* provides first-hand information on legislation and public policy issues relating to historic preservation and environmental conservation, plus timely updates on the top issues of the week, as well as occasional analysis of emerging issues. For a free sample of *Preservation On-Line News*, send a request by email to CEHP@Hap.Cais.Com. For subscription information, contact CEHP, 1627 K Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006; 202-293-1774.

Reference Directories on American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians

As cultural resource managers explore the overlapping interests they share with Native Americans in the United States, many can benefit from reference sources that provide useful background information about the range of interests and existing resources. We have the following directories and find them useful but recognize that our collection is not comprehensive and ask you to contact us with other sources. We

would also like to coordinate an article, similar to this on the governmental sources of information. If you have information you would like to see included in such an article, you can write to the Editor, CRM or NPS American Indian Liaison Office, National Park Service (2205), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; tel. 202-208-5476; fax 202-273-0870.

Indian America, A Traveler's Companion, 4th edition: Eagle/Walking Turtle, 465 pages, 1995, \$18.95. Published by John Muir Publications, P.O. Box 613, Santa Fe, NM 87504; tel. 800-285-4078, ext. 29; or 505-982-4078. ISBN 1-5626-1238-7.

Organized by region and within region by state. Information by state includes listings for each tribe with complete mailing address, phone and fax numbers, location, public ceremony or powwow dates, art forms, visitor information. Visitor information can range from a paragraph in length to multiple pages, including a history of the tribe and of the recreation resources available, maps, and historical photographs.

Native American Directory Alaska, Canada, United States published by National Native American Cooperative, Fred Syn-der, Director, 600 pages, 1996; \$125 Library edition; \$64.96 US, \$80.95 Canada, \$89.95 overseas for paperback edition [all prices include airmail/priority shipping]. National Native American Cooperative, P.O. Box 1000, San Carlos, AZ 85550-1000. ISBN 0-9610334-3-6 [Lib. Ed.]; ISBN 0-9610334-5-2 [pb. Ed.]

Subtitle cites "galleries, Indian stores, trading posts, events, organizations, media outlets, tribal office and reserves." Information compiled from a variety of sources such as BIA, US Census, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, Native organizations and associations. Two sections of particular interest: (1) Tribal Graphs—organized by state and then tribe, combines a historical and economic profile for

each tribe which includes the population (from 1990 census), trust acreage, address, phone, fax number, "treaty petition"—that is, the date of the first treaty signing or the month, date, year for petitions for government recognition. The economic portion cites whether there are gaming casinos, lodging, newspaper, museum/cultural center, and if the main economic base is in agriculture, fish, minerals, ranching, or timber. (2) Native American Media: An Overview—again, organized by state, identifies whether the newsletter, newspaper, is owned by an individual, tribe, organization, independent or is off reservation, and its frequency—bi-monthly, bi-weekly, quarterly, yearly, weekly, monthly, daily, irregular. Provides address, phone, fax number. The Library Edition includes pictures and maps.

Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian, 7th edition, Barry T. Klein, 883 pages, 1995; \$125 hardcover; \$75 paperback; shipping \$5. {8th edition due out March 1997}. Published by Todd Publications, P.O. Box 301, West Nyack, NY 10994, 914-358-6213. ISBN 0-915344-45-9 [hc.]; 0-915344-46-7 [pb.].

Source listings include reservations, communities, tribal councils, federally-recognized tribes, government agencies, national associations, Native American financial institutions, regional, state and local organizations, schools, college courses and programs, financial aid, Indian Health Services, museums, monuments and parks, libraries and research centers, radio and television, tribal casinos and bingo halls, audiovisual aides [films, videos, recordings, computer CD-ROMS], AV distributors, periodicals, arts and crafts shops and cooperatives, Native American events; Canadian section with similar kinds of information. Two sections of particular interest: (1) Bibliography—alphabetical, subject, publishers index; (2) Biographies and related index.

Most listings include a brief narrative paragraph which provides very helpful first-cut information.

Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of American Indian Reservations Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, 712 pages, 1996; \$65.95 [price includes shipping]. Published by BowArrow Publishing Company, 12605 Indian School Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112-4719; tel. 505-298-4774, orders 800-895-8665; fax 505-293-2123. ISBN 1-885931-01-8.

Organized by state and then by tribe. Each listing offers a map of the state, with major highways, cities, and counties, and the location of the tribe. Identifies location and land status, culture and history, government, economy, economic development projects, gaming, government as employer, services, tourism and recreation, infrastructure, community facilities, health care. Provides mailing address, phone number and fax, and basic statistical information if available, regarding acreage, total labor force, education, unemployment, population, tribal enrollment. Photographs and maps.

—Emogene A. Bevitt
Program Specialist
National Park Service
American Indian Liaison Office,
Washington, DC.

(This office was created in February 1995, as part of the National Park Service Restructuring Plan. Its mission is to improve relationships between American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and the National Park Service through consultation, outreach, technical assistance, education, and advisory services.)

Reviews

Three from the Smithsonian

Reviewed by
Diane Vogt-O'Connor

The Smithsonian Institution Press is celebrating the 150th birthday of the Smithsonian by

issuing a series of glorious exhibition catalogs, guide books, and old fashioned picture books celebrating the Institution. Among the new works are:

America's Smithsonian: Celebrating 150 Years, foreword by I. Michael Heyman, current Secretary of the Smithsonian. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC: 1996. 9x12, 288 pp., 342 color photographs; \$45.00 cloth; \$24.95 paper. Created to accompany the traveling exhibition, *America's Smithsonian*, this matching volume provides an excellent overview of the Smithsonian's spectacular collections ranging from dinosaur fossils and royal Benin sculpture to Abraham Lincoln's hat and the Apollo 14 command module. The elegant photographs alone are worth the price of the volume.

Cogent, well-written text describes images of evocative objects and the subjects they illustrate—from Japanese ceramics and African-American family keepsakes to clothing from the Ghost Dance religious movement of the 1880s and images of American inventors' patent models. To quote the exhibition director, J. Michael Carrigan, the curators involved in the book "begin to suggest how objects become treasures and icons of personal and national significance." This celebratory volume explores the links forged between the American people and the national museum during 15 decades of dialog between scholars, staff, and the general public.

Official Guide to the Smithsonian. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC: 1996. 4 13/16 x 8 1/2, 192 pp., 250 color illus., 12 maps. Provides a lively overview of the Smithsonian's 16 museums and the National Zoological Park, including for the first time the new National Postal Museum and the National Museum of the American Indian. This convenient and colorful guide includes a review of the Smithsonian's "electronic services," including World Wide Web addresses and

electronic exhibits (a very helpful innovation in a museum guide that will encourage later guide use at home)

Rare Books and Special Collections in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC: 1996. 7x10, 108pp., 47 color, 14 b/w illus., \$19.95, paper. Here in one volume is a sample of the collection highlights of the Smithsonian's 18 libraries covering a wide variety of topics from natural history to astronomy; decorative arts and design to African, Asian, and American art; and postal history to American history. These collections include 40,000 rare or valuable volumes, 1,800 manuscript groups, dating from the 15th-18th centuries, and 285,600 trade catalogs and related printed materials, relating to American technology, manufacturing, and business, as well as maps, journals, pamphlets, prints, artifacts, and a portion of James Smithson's library.

Ranging from botanical illustrations by Redoute to an almanac by the nation's earliest celebrated African-American scientist and from trade catalogs documenting American technology and business to world's fair publications, this richly illustrated handbook introduces world-class collections. In the future we can only hope the Smithsonian Libraries will produce additional volumes to exhibit more of their sterling holdings, such as perhaps one on the outstanding archival holdings on design at the Cooper-Hewitt. Library Director Barbara Smith is to be congratulated on a fine introduction to Smithsonian special collections and rare books.

—Diane Vogt-O'Connor
Senior Archivist, NPS

Traveler's Guide to the Great Sioux War: The Battlefields, Forts, and Related Sites of America's Greatest Indian War. By Paul L. Hedren. Helena: Montana Historical Society Press,

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WASHINGTON REPORT

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1996, 128 pages, maps, photographs, bibliography of recommended readings. \$37.50, paperback; \$70.00, limited cloth edition signed by the author. Reviewed by Lawrence F. Van Horn.

Spread respectively among five states in the United States and one province in Canada—Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Saskatchewan—the author provides a well-organized guide for automobile tourists to visit the various types of sites associated with the Great Sioux War of 1876–1877, which he calls “a military-cultural epic with little parallel in American history” (page 17). Paul Hedren is a geographer and historian and superintendent of Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota.

The historical narrative is interwoven with 54 “GETTING THERE” vignettes keyed to the text. With acknowledgements, an introduction, and instructions on how to use this guidebook, Hedren organizes his material into five chapters: “An Orientation Tour through the Sioux War Landscape,” “Setting the Stage,” “The Summer War, March–October 1876,” “The Winter War, 1876–1877,” and the “Sioux War Aftermath, 1877–1881.” These chapters are succinct but still comprehensive with each of the interspersed vignettes giving a concise statement of historical significance along with regional and local highway directions to the site. The arrangement works because of the extensive cross-referencing in each chapter to the vignettes. Every time a site is mentioned, its “GETTING

THERE” number follows in bold parentheses for convenient page turning.

The Lakota and Northern Cheyenne fought during the Great Sioux War in a valiant attempt to maintain their cultural, geographical, and subsistence integrity from increasing Euro-American inroads. Hedren recounts their struggles mainly from the United States Army’s perspective of its mission “to move the roaming Sioux to their reservation” (page 25). Thus, a concern of mine about this book is the need for greater sensitivity to and inclusion of Indian perspectives, both then and now about strategies, tactics, and cultural values.

One of Hedren’s recommendations for further reading poignantly discusses the concept of total war—Jerome Greene’s *Slim Buttes, 1876: An Episode of the Great Sioux War* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982). More than once, total war became the hallmark of the Great Sioux War in which non-combatant women and children were killed along with combatant warriors. Hedren alludes to total war in his discussion of the Dull Knife Battle, Wyoming, which took place on November 25, 1876:

Thirty Cheyennes were killed in the battle. Eleven babies froze to death that night, exposed to the frigid weather without shelter. More than any other fight in the Great Sioux War, the ferocity and conclusiveness of the Dull Knife battle demonstrated to the Indians that nothing short of absolute submission would end this war (page 92).

Hedren notes that the Lakota group devastated by Cap-

tain Anson Mills and his contingent of Third Cavalry on September 9, 1876, at Slim Buttes, South Dakota, was on reservation land—the Great Sioux Reservation. Apparently there was no need to attack this group within the overall mission of the army, which was reservation containment as mentioned above. The attacking United States force probably did not know that reservation land was involved (pages 77 and 79). But given total war, perhaps this knowledge would have made no difference.

The cultural importance today of certain Indian sites and land statuses could have been presented more clearly. By way of example, Hedren refers to the land of the Crow Nation that contains part of the Little Bighorn Battlefield, Montana, as being only under federal “Bureau of Indian Affairs jurisdiction” (page 63). The concept of Indian sovereignty is still current and consistent with the 1834 nation-within-a-nation opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall. So current, in fact, is this concept that the Memorandum of April 29, 1994, of President William Jefferson Clinton emphasizes federal consultations on a basis of “Government-to-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments.” Hedren might have added that jurisdiction, especially from the Indian perspective, is with the Crow Nation.

On a minor note, many photographs that Hedren provides are properly attributed as to their source, naming the collection of which they are a part. Others, however, are not credited. It would have been more helpful simply to attribute all historic and contemporary photographs in the book, even if supplied by the author.

Hedren is particularly strong in describing the geographic landscapes of the Great Sioux War (pages 23–26). I applaud him on this because these landscapes literally set the stage for what happened and provide background information that is useful for additional cultural and ethnohistorical research. Further interest has been provoked, at least for me, in Plains Indian grass burning, which Hedren mentions as a military tactic but implying a larger cultural and ecological practice related to indigenous land management (pages 61, 73, and 91). It would seem that prairie grass was burned as a diversion militarily and to reduce the grazing available for the enemy's livestock. Ecologically, it apparently affected the floral balance in certain desirable ways and induced new growth.

This book is a precise, well-written roadside guide, both historically sound and stimulating. It should be of lasting value to those not only wanting to visit the actual sites of the Great Sioux War, but also to those who want to know more about North American Indians and United States soldiers and why, how, and where they fought.

How the Other Half Lived: A People's Guide to American Historic Sites by Philip Burnham; reviewed by Dwight Pitcaithley.

How the Other Half Lived is based on a simple question: how have museums and historic sites assimilated the social history scholarship of the past 30 years? To answer this question, Philip Burnham took two years visiting several dozen historic sites and museums operated by local, state, private, and national entities. The results of his inquiry are represented in five topical chapters: "The Indian Battle," "The Plantation," "The Mission," "Hearth and Home," "The Railroad," and a conclusion. Burnham's choice of sites is in keeping with his curiosity. Do plantation sites discuss slavery as well as the architecture of the manor house and the social life of

its owners? Are mission sites presented only from the perspective of the Spanish, or do they incorporate the views of the novitiates? Do battle sites present a balanced view of the event, or do they tend to glorify and reinforce ethnocentric views of one side or the other?

Burnham is not encouraged by what he found. Too many historic plantations still refer to slaves as servants, too many mission sites offer stereotypical views of the Spanish and their Indian charges. For the most part, Burnham discovered that most historic sites and museums (at least of the ones he visited) present one-dimensional views of the past, uncomplicated by recent research. Instead of offering the past with all the complexity and richness that historians now know existed, museums and sites remain (according to Burnham), stuck in a philosophical conceptualization that romanticizes the past and reinforces traditional stereotypes. While new scholarship could be used to paint much clearer and more complete images of the past, Burnham finds that most sites and museums avoid dealing with historical complexity or controversy despite the educational potential to be found in doing so.

Incorporating social history research into educational programs is, indeed, more difficult than operating a historic site that reflects only one view of the past. Burnham proposes that managers and administrators grapple with the issue, get beyond the typical house tour, and ask "who did the work here, and under what conditions?" These are good suggestions. Historic sites and museums should regularly reassess their educational programs in light of recent research and develop new, different, and challenging ways of exploring the past for the visiting public. The places where we learn our history should be more about education than reaffirmation.

How the Other Half Lived could serve as a blueprint for incorporating new research into exhibits

and historic site presentations. It disappoints, however, for Burnham never fully engages his subject. He skirts about the edges, probing and picking, but never really grappling with the substance of the issue. He finds fault with almost every exhibit, (sometimes with good reason, sometimes a bit too quickly for this reviewer), but seldom suggests how the subject might be presented more effectively and completely using social history research. His singular reference to the Smithsonian Institution, for example, is to its outmoded railroad exhibit. Recent Smithsonian Institution exhibits including, "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image," "Parlor to Politics: Women and Reform, 1890–1925," "Field to Factory: Afro-American Migration, 1915–1940," and the Institution's remarkable contribution to the bicentennial of the Constitution, "A More Perfect Union," are nowhere in evidence. Sites that do appear, by the author's own account, to incorporate new scholarship, receive only oblique approval. Smaller deficiencies include the bibliography, which contains only ten items; the endnotes, which reference only quoted material; and the index, which was somehow omitted.

Philip Burnham had, by all accounts, a great deal of fun compiling this book, but in the process compromised its usefulness. His propensity for making flip comments in lieu of balanced assessments regularly clashes with the importance of the subject at hand. This is unfortunate, for Burnham asks important questions—questions that need to be addressed by all museums and historic sites that present themselves as educational institutions. In spite of its problems, *How the Other Half Lived* is worth reading; in amongst the glib observations and the unbalanced presentation are thoughts worthy of careful consideration.

—Dwight Pitcaithley

SOLINET

The Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) has introduced its Preservation Services web pages, now available as a part of the SOLINET web site. Information available includes full text leaflets and bibliographies, a Reference Question of the Month, workshop schedules and descriptions, listing of preservation publications for sale, a description of the Audiovisual Loan program, and an overview of the Microfilm Service. The "What's New" page features new programs, news from members, and upcoming events. The URL is <http://www.solinet.net/presvtn/preshome.htm>. If you are a member of SOLINET and would like to submit a short article related to preservation for the "News From Members" section, contact Sharla Richards, 1-800-999-8558, ext. 228 (sharla_richards@solinet.net) or Christine Wiseman, 1-800-999-8558, ext. 241 (christine_wiseman@solinet.net).

NCPTT

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) announces its 1997 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The Center is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and interpretation. Grants will be awarded in three program areas: research, training, and information management. All proposals that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources will be considered.

Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, pending the availability of funds. Only govern-

ment agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply.

Proposal deadline is December 20, 1996. The complete 1997 PTTGrants announcement, including the request for proposals and instructions on how to prepare and submit applications, is available via NCPTT's fax-on-demand computer and NCPTT's World Wide Web page and Internet gopher.

For more information via fax, telephone NCPTT's fax-on-demand computer at 318-357-3214, and follow the recorded instructions to receive a 1997 PTTGrants announcement by return fax; via World Wide Web, the address is <http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/>; and via gopher, the address is <gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov>. The 1997 PTTGrants announcement is posted under About the National Center..../Announcements/.

BULLETIN BOARD

Historic Sites Brochures

Heading South or West? Interested in historic buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects? The National Park Service highlights many of these areas in its *National Register of Historic Places Travel Itineraries of South and West Texas and Coastal Georgia and Florida*. These publications are part of *Discover Our Shared Heritage*—a National Register Travel Itinerary Series that explores our country's past through visiting historic places which reflect major aspects of American history. Included in the itineraries are national parks, National Historic Landmarks, and other sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of places important in our history and worthy of preservation.

The travel itineraries consist of self-guided tours which include a brief historical essay and a description of each place's significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering,

and culture. They provide maps, locations, photographs, and sources of additional information on the historic sites that can be used to develop individualized tours targeting specific geographic areas, historic periods, or aspects of history.

The Texas itinerary describes 43 historic places associated with the early history of South and West Texas. It includes sites associated with the first explorers and settlers of Texas—the American Indians—as well as historic missions, *presidios* (forts), and towns reflective of the European and later American experience in Texas. The major themes highlighted in this itinerary are: encounters between Europeans and native peoples, development of the Spanish mission system, Spanish and Mexican settlement, the Texas independence movement, and the impact of European immigration. The tour of historic places in southern Texas extends through the western frontier.

The coastal itinerary describes 51 historic places associated with the early history of coastal Georgia and Florida. It

